

CONGRESSIONAL QUARTERLY
Weekly Report

REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED IN WHOLE OR IN PART

VOL. XVII
PAGES 1561-1572

No. 51

WEEK ENDING DEC. 18, 1959

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The Authoritative Reference on Congress

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Dates are listed as released by sources and are sometimes subject to change.

Committee Hearings

Jan. 6 -- SPACE LAG, House Science and Astronautics.
Feb. 2 -- MOVIE AND PUBLISHING INDUSTRIES CODES, House Post Office and Civil Service, Postal Operations Subc.

Other Events

Dec. 19-22 -- PRESIDENT EISENHOWER'S FOREIGN TRIP. Itinerary: Paris -- Dec. 19-21; Madrid -- Dec. 21-22; Rabat -- Dec. 22, and Washington -- Dec. 22.
Dec. 19-20 -- WESTERN SUMMIT MEETING, Paris.
Jan. 5-8 -- NATIONAL COUNCIL OF FARMER COOPERATIVES, 31st annual meeting, Biltmore Hotel, Atlanta.
Jan. 6 -- 86th CONGRESS RECONVENES.
Jan. 7 -- REP. ADAM C. POWELL (D N.Y.), tax evasion trial begins, Federal Court, New York.
Jan. 11-13 -- LABOR LEGISLATIVE CONFERENCE, AFL-CIO auspices, Willard Hotel, Washington.
Jan. 18-20 -- NATIONAL CANNERS ASSN. CONVENTION, Miami Beach. Speech by Earl W. Kintner, chairman of the Federal Trade Commission.
Jan. 18-19 -- ELECTRIC CONSUMERS INFORMATION COMMITTEE Legislative Workshop, Willard Hotel, Washington.
Jan. 25-27 -- CIVIL RIGHTS COMMISSION, field hearings, Los Angeles and San Francisco.
Jan. 28-29 -- PRIVATE TRUCK COUNCIL OF AMERICA INC., 21st annual convention, Roosevelt Hotel, New York.
Feb. 8 -- AFL-CIO, annual winter meeting, Miami Beach.
March 1 -- TARIFF COMMISSION hearings on cotton.
April 5-14 -- COLOMBIAN PRESIDENT ALBERTO L. CAMARGO, state visit to the United States.

Political Events

Jan. 9 -- RUNOFF ELECTION, Louisiana Democratic gubernatorial nomination.
Jan. 23 -- DEMOCRATS' PRESIDENTIAL CAMPAIGN KICK-OFF DINNER, Washington.

Jan. 25 -- ILLINOIS FINAL FILING DATE, Presidential and Congressional primaries.
Jan. 27 -- "DINNER WITH IKE," address by President Eisenhower, Pan Pacific Auditorium, Los Angeles. Fifty other dinners scheduled throughout the country.
Jan. 28 -- NEW HAMPSHIRE FINAL FILING DATE, Presidential primary.
Feb. 1 -- TEXAS FINAL FILING DATE, Congressional primary.
Feb. 3 -- OHIO FINAL FILING DATE, Presidential and Congressional primaries.
Feb. 6 -- WEST VIRGINIA FINAL FILING DATE, Presidential and Congressional primaries.
March 1 -- FLORIDA FINAL FILING DATE, Presidential and Congressional primaries.
March 1 -- ALABAMA FINAL FILING DATE, Congressional primary.
March 4 -- WISCONSIN FINAL FILING DATE, Presidential primary.
March 6 -- NEW MEXICO FINAL FILING DATE, Congressional primary.
March 7 -- MARYLAND FINAL FILING DATE, Congressional primary.
March 8 -- MASSACHUSETTS FINAL FILING DATE, Presidential primary.
March 8 -- PRESIDENTIAL PRIMARY, New Hampshire.
March 9 -- CALIFORNIA FINAL FILING DATE, Presidential primary.
March 10 -- NEW JERSEY FINAL FILING DATE, Presidential and Congressional primaries.
March 11 -- NEBRASKA FINAL FILING DATE, Presidential and Congressional primaries.
March 11 -- OREGON FINAL FILING DATE, for Congressional primary and petitions entering a name in Presidential primary.
March 14 -- MARYLAND FINAL FILING DATE, Presidential primary.
March 18 -- NORTH CAROLINA FINAL FILING DATE, Congressional primary.
March 24 -- INDIANA FINAL FILING DATE, Presidential and Congressional primaries.
March 31 -- KENTUCKY FINAL FILING DATE, Congressional primary.

CONGRESSIONAL QUARTERLY

A service for editors and standard reference on U.S. Congress

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BACKGROUND ON FEDERAL FAIR TRADE LAW ISSUE

Federal fair trade bills were introduced in both houses of Congress in 1959, but only one, HR 1253, introduced by Chairman Oren Harris (D Ark.) of the House Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee, was reported, and this bill never came to a vote. The history of such legislation, however, and its importance to business and consumer groups, promised that more would be heard on the subject of fair trade in the 1960 session of the 86th Congress.

To move the bill, House supporters must pry it from the Rules Committee, which did not give it a rule in 1959 although it was reported June 9 by the Harris group. Senate backers must get approval of the Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee.

Background

Fair trade laws allow manufacturers to set prices on their branded goods moving in interstate commerce. Price wars during the depression of the 1930s spawned fair trade laws in several states. Under these laws, the retailer was required to charge at least the manufacturer's price, regardless of whether or not he had signed a contract with the manufacturer to do so. The states were encouraged to enact fair trade laws by the Miller-Tydings Act of 1937 which said, in effect, that the laws were exempt from the Federal antitrust rules. By 1950, 45 states had such laws.

In 1951, however, the Supreme Court, in *Schwegmann Bros. v. Calvert Distillers Corp.* (341 U.S. 384), held that retailers who did not sign pricing agreements with manufacturers could not be forced to charge specific retail prices and that the Miller-Tydings exemption therefore did not apply to non-signers.

A subsequent flurry of price wars brought demands from retailers that Congress reverse the Supreme Court decision. The retailers' efforts resulted in the McGuire Act of 1952. This Act legalized contracts specifying both minimum and maximum prices and authorized states, under their fair trade laws, to make the fixed prices binding on non-signers. (1952 Almanac p. 325)

Since 1952, however, courts in at least 15 states have declared the non-signer provisions of fair trade laws unconstitutional. In order to combat these actions, fair trade proponents pressed for an over-all Federal law which would enable manufacturers to set minimum prices on their products throughout the U.S. In the 85th Congress Federal fair trade laws were introduced in both houses but were not reported out of committee.

House

COMMITTEE -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

HEARINGS -- March 16-20, March 23-25 on HR 1253 and other proposals for a Federal trade law.

TESTIMONY -- The Administration position on the fair trade proposals was outlined by Robert A. Bicks of the Justice Department Antitrust Division, who said March 23 that a Federal fair trade law would undercut antitrust laws and involve an invasion of states rights.

Federal Trade Commission Chairman John W. Gwynne, in a report filed with the Committee March 16, said provisions of HR 1253 would depart from the traditional idea of a free market by permitting a manufacturer to fix resale prices entirely by himself.

Also opposing the bill, the American Farm Bureau Federation March 17 said Federal fair trade legislation would deny small businessmen "the right to compete in the most effective way available to them."

Several trade organizations testified in support of HR 1253, which its sponsor, Chairman Harris, said would protect the business man from "unrestrained cut-throat competition." Arguments in favor of the bill were summarized March 16 by Maurice Mermey of the National Assn. of Retail Druggists and Edward Wimmer, who said a Federal fair trade law would improve the "moral health" of the economy.

ACTION -- The Committee June 9 reported HR 1253 (H Rept 467). Under the bill, a manufacturer could sue in Federal court to enforce his stipulated prices. Retailers and wholesalers would have a defense against prosecution if the manufacturer did not enforce his resale prices consistently and on a broad scale. The Federal Trade Commission, the agency charged with investigating price discrimination, would not be responsible for enforcing the manufacturer's price schedule.

The Committee majority said the legislation was needed to save small merchants, "hard pressed by competitors which sell highly advertised, nationally branded merchandise at very low prices, often below cost, in order to drive other merchants out of business...."

In minority views, Reps. John B. Bennett (R Mich.), Steven B. Derounian (R N.Y.) and John D. Dingell (D Mich.) said the bill was harmful to small business and the customer. They also said it was unconstitutional. Bennett and Derounian in a joint statement pointed to adverse reports on the bill from the Federal agencies concerned.

Senate

COMMITTEE -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce, special subcommittee.

HEARINGS -- June 15-16, July 10 on S 1083, which was similar to HR 1253.

TESTIMONY -- June 15 -- Sen. William Proxmire (D Wis.), cosponsor of S 1083 with Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey (D Minn.), said enactment of the legislation was "essential to the health and even existence of small business."

Rep. Emanuel Celler (D N.Y.) opposed the bill on the grounds it would permit a system of retail price-fixing "directly contrary to Federal antitrust principles." Celler also said supreme courts in 16 states had struck down all or parts of state fair trade laws.

A spokesman for the California Grocers Assn. and California Pharmaceutical Assn. urged enactment of the legislation to counteract "bait and leader practices in the sale of trade-marked articles (which) undermine genuine competition."

June 16 -- Robert A. Bicks, Department of Justice Antitrust Division, opposed any Federal fair trade law as likely to cause "tremendously higher prices to consumers." Large chain stores and mail order houses, Bicks said, would put out products under their own private brand names and undersell retailers handling nationally advertised brand products. Bicks said tighter enforcement of the antitrust laws, not their abandonment, would strengthen competition.

July 10 -- The National Assn. of Retail Druggists and Sen. Humphrey testified in favor of the bill and the National Oil Jobbers Council against it.



Political Notes

IOWA SPECIAL ELECTION

Voters in Iowa's 4th Congressional District Dec. 15 reverted to their Republican tradition, electing John H. Kyl (R) to fill the seat of the late Rep. Stephen V. Carter (D). Carter, who had defeated Kyl in 1958, was the first Democrat to be elected by the district since 1908. Kyl, 40, a Bloomfield clothier, defeated state Sen. C. Edwin Gilmour. Unofficial returns gave Kyl 28,336 votes, Gilmour 25,804 votes. (Weekly Report p. 1511)

Hog prices, corn surpluses and Agriculture Secretary Ezra Taft Benson were the vital issues in the campaign. Gilmour attacked Benson's program. Gov. Herschel C. Loveless (D), who spoke Dec. 11 under a hanging effigy of the Secretary, said, "Benson is the only issue in this campaign. Benson is Republicanism."

However, any attempt to read the election result as acceptance of the Benson program by farmers should take account of Kyl's campaign. Kyl stressed peace and his personal history in the campaign and tried to dissociate himself from Benson. "We know that the farmers have not been well treated. We know this situation at present is not good. We know we haven't yet found the right solution to his problems.... Please note that I do not run the U.S. Department of Agriculture and Mr. Benson, assuredly, is not a candidate for Congress in this district," he said.

Sen. Thruston B. Morton (R Ky.), Republican National Chairman, Dec. 16 called the election an example of what the GOP could do in 1960. "We had a good candidate in Mr. Kyl, and an especially well-trained precinct organization manned by volunteer workers," he said. He said the election "shows what you can do if you have the issues and carry them to the people with a fighting organization." Morton presented figures showing that the Republican percentage of the vote had increased since the 1958 election in four "major corn-hog counties." He said this indicated that Benson had not hurt the Republican candidate.

REPUBLICAN PROSPECTS

Republican National Chairman Sen. Thruston B. Morton (R Ky.) Dec. 2 reported to President Eisenhower on an October-November trip during which he visited GOP organizations in 30 states. Morton expressed faith in a resurgence by his party after its heavy losses of 1958. He based his confidence, he said, on an increase of financial support, the fact that most of the fund-raising meetings at which he appeared were sold out, early recruitment of campaign workers, creation of committees to select aggressive candidates for all offices and polls showing gains in strength by potential GOP Presidential candidates.

In a Dec. 6 interview Morton said confidence in the ability of a party and its candidate to handle foreign policy would be the determining factor in the 1960 elections. He said President Eisenhower was "more closely identified" with his party than at any time since 1953 and that this accounted for the resurgence of Republican strength. Morton said that Mr. Eisenhower's efforts to cut Federal spending had done much to encourage a fighting spirit in the conservative wing of the party.

Morton said Republicans were weak in the farm belt and had failed to answer adequately Democratic complaints of high interest rates and defense lags.

* * * * *

In Chicago for a meeting of the Republican National Committee, Morton Dec. 11 said the outlook was for the election of a Republican President in 1960. He based his prediction on a personal forecast that 1960 would be the most prosperous year in the history of the Nation. However, he said there were more Democrats than Republicans in the United States and "this means that to win, the Republican party must not only obtain a majority of the independent votes but it must also attract some discerning Democrats. This President Eisenhower succeeded in doing both in 1952 and 1956. It can be done again."

The GOP National Committee Dec. 10 agreed tentatively on a slogan for the Presidential campaign. Jaren Jones, vice chairman of the committee on arrangements, said the slogan "Peace and Prosperity with Freedom and Justice" had not yet been officially adopted. "We're going to kick it around a little," he said, "but there was no other motto presented for consideration."

* * * * *

Morton Dec. 5 announced the appointment of Thomas G. Judd, Salt Lake City businessman, as executive secretary to the arrangements committee.

BENSON CONTROVERSY

A week of attacks on Administration farm policy and speculation about a resignation by Secretary of Agriculture Ezra Taft Benson was climaxed Dec. 14 when Benson stated that he intended to stay on, and Dec. 15 when Sen. Thruston B. Morton (R Ky.), Republican National Chairman, said Republicans were "going to get to work on the job of selling him to the farmers." (Weekly Report p. 1512, 1570)

Possibility of a Benson resignation was rumored after Morton Dec. 12 said several Midwestern national committeemen had told him at a Chicago meeting that it would be in the best interest of the party if Benson stepped down. Morton said he would discuss the situation with Benson when he returned to Washington.

On a Dec. 13 television program Morton was asked if he would prefer to have Benson leave office before the campaign became more intense. Morton said, "No...I do not think certainly that unless policies are changed, that he could not go along with, and I cannot conceive of that happening, such a situation should occur." He said he didn't think Benson would be "forced out" of office.

In declaring that he would retain his office, Benson Dec. 14 said, "Resign? I am resigned to one thing -- to my duty as I see it, to continue my fight for a prosperous, expanding free agriculture.... The question is not is it good politics, but is it right? Our program is right. If anything is right, it ought to be done -- and it will prove to be good politics."

Sen. A.S. Mike Monroney (D Okla.) Dec. 15 said of Benson's announcement, "Politically it's good news for the Democrats...but it is disastrous news for the farmers."

GOP PRESIDENTIAL RACE

Last week saw these developments in the two-way race for the Republican Presidential nomination:

● **NIXON** -- Vice President Richard M. Nixon, staying close to his Washington office while the President is on his overseas trip, continued to amass both support and expressions of confidence in his lead among party workers and leaders.

New Hampshire Gov. Wesley Powell (R) Dec. 16 announced that he would "actively direct" Nixon's New Hampshire campaign for the GOP Presidential nomination. Powell Nov. 6 had been quoted as planning an "active part" in the Nixon campaign. However there had been rumors of a rift between the men. (Weekly Report p. 1483)

The important New Hampshire primary, scheduled for March 8, is the first in the Nation. Powell said he foresaw "a flood tide of Nixon voters at the polls March 8" and was confident the movement would continue throughout the Nation.

When told of Powell's announcement, New York Gov. Nelson A. Rockefeller (R) Dec. 16 said, "You could make a case either way as to whether that will help or hurt me. I'd rather leave that to some of you old hands at political analysis."

Rep. B. Carroll Reece (R Tenn.), former GOP National Chairman (1946-48), at a Dec. 14 meeting of the Tennessee Republican State Committee made a speech endorsing Nixon for the nomination. Reece is expected to control the Tennessee delegation to the national convention.

Former Maryland Gov. (1951-59) Theodore R. McKeldin (R) Dec. 14 said, "From every indication we've had, Maryland Republicans are unanimously for (Nixon)."

Midwestern Republican officials attending a National Committee meeting in Chicago Dec. 9 were reported saying Nixon was greatly favored in Minnesota, Wisconsin and Ohio. Strong support for both Nixon and New York Gov. Nelson A. Rockefeller (R) was reported in North Dakota.

The Associated Press Dec. 2 reported Nixon expected to delay any announcement of candidacy until February.

● **ROCKEFELLER** -- New York Gov. Nelson A. Rockefeller (R) Dec. 12 said he plans to announce his political plans before the New York legislature convenes Jan. 6.

Rockefeller in a major farm policy speech during his Midwestern tour Dec. 14 outlined a policy which was similar in many respects to the Administration program for 1960. (Weekly Report p. 1487; for recent Democratic views, see p. 1512, 1551)

Rockefeller called for a massive soil bank program which would eliminate entire farms from production. He suggested that at least 60 million acres be taken into the land rental program.

"Our past systems of supports cannot suddenly be changed," he said, suggesting instead a gradual change to a "better system of stabilization supports...based on production costs and net income factors under modern agricultural conditions." He said this system would mean a long-term increase in farm income and provide protection against year-to-year fluctuations.

Rockefeller also called for further research in uses for farm products and Government aid to farmers in "this normal movement out of farming into other activities that are more profitable for the people involved."

Because of "apparent misunderstanding" of his position on the loyalty oath and non-Communist affidavit

required of those receiving aid under the National Defense Education Act, Rockefeller Dec. 11 released a clarification of his position.

"I think the affidavit requirement should be repealed because it is ineffective as a weapon against subversion, offensive to the sensibilities of many loyal Americans and...inimical to the success of a most important effort to improve educational opportunities in the United States," he said. But he said the oath should be retained. (Weekly Report p. 1511)

Rockefeller, who is a multi-millionaire, Dec. 16 said, "Should I decide to run and be nominated I would divest myself of any securities in which there might be a conflict" with the holding of high office.

Sen. Jacob K. Javits (R N.Y.), a Rockefeller supporter, said Rockefeller had a "special capability" for handling an economic struggle with the Soviet Union. He said the country needed "new ideas and talents" to meet the Russian challenge.

DEMOCRATIC HOPEFULS

Potential Democratic Presidential candidates recently made these statements regarding the campaign:

● **SYMINGTON** -- Sen. Stuart Symington (D Mo.) Dec. 10 said he had no plans to enter Presidential primaries. Symington left Dec. 11 for an overseas trip to last until the first of the year. On the itinerary were African countries, Israel, Italy and England.

● **KENNEDY** -- Sen. John F. Kennedy (D Mass.), speaking in Maryland Dec. 11, said he was making his last speech before announcing his political intentions early in January. The Washington Post Dec. 16 reported that Kennedy had told Democratic leaders in Pennsylvania that the Catholic issue was "something that has to be met head-on" by the Democratic Party. He was reported saying to a group that included Pennsylvania Gov. David L. Lawrence (D) that if he was denied the Presidential nomination on religious grounds the party could be seriously damaged. Lawrence, a Catholic, has been reported to feel that a Catholic would have difficulty being elected to the Presidency. Lawrence made it known that Pennsylvania Democrats were "still looking over all the candidates" and are in no hurry to decide upon a favorite.

A Gallup poll released Dec. 10 asked Democrats of Catholic and Protestant persuasion their choices for the Democratic Presidential nomination. Among the Catholics polled, Kennedy and Adlai E. Stevenson led the field, Kennedy with 38 percent of the votes and Stevenson with 26 percent. Among the Protestants polled, Stevenson led with 24 percent of the vote, Kennedy took 18 percent and Sen. Lyndon B. Johnson (D Texas) took 17 percent. Numerous other candidates trailed the leaders. In the last Gallup poll of all Democratic voters, Nov. 17, Kennedy led Stevenson 27 percent to 26 percent. (Weekly Report p. 1510)

● **HUMPHREY** -- Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey (D Minn.) Dec. 1 said he believed none of the Democratic contenders would have enough delegates going into the convention to win the nomination on the first ballot. He said he judged five or six ballots would be required to make the nomination.

● **STEVENSON** -- Adlai E. Stevenson Dec. 10 said the pressure on him to run for the Presidency in 1960 "has been more intense than that exerted in 1951 and 1955." Stevenson said he was acting to discourage such pressure.

ADVISORY PROGRAM REACTION

The Republican National Committee Dec. 10 called the program for 1960 presented by the Democratic Advisory Council Dec. 7 "preposterous" and said it was designed for propaganda purposes. (Weekly Report p.1550)

The committee said: "If intended as a sincere program, its vast and unattainable promises are an insult to the intelligence of the American people...."

"In the field of foreign policy, the council proposes that we get tougher and more flexible at the same time...."

"The council proposes we fight inflation by returning to Fair Deal monetary policies which chopped the dollar's value in half...."

"Before coming to the American people, the council should try to sell its program to the 86th Congress, which is controlled by the Democratic party by a 2 to 1 absolute majority."

EISENHOWER TRIP COMMENT

Two Democratic Senators Dec. 14 said President Eisenhower's trip to Europe and the Middle East could have a strong effect on the 1960 Presidential election.

Sen. Mike Mansfield (D Mont.) said that while the President was scoring successes "as the President of the United States and not as head of the Republican party," he had no doubt that by telling the Nation that the Republican nominee was the best man to carry on his work for peace, Mr. Eisenhower would help the GOP ticket greatly.

Sen. A.S. Mike Monroney (D Okla.) said the peace issue had increased Republican chances for success in 1960. "As of last January, I thought the Democratic chances of winning the Presidency were about 60-40. As of now, I think we may have a razor edge of advantage but no more than that," he said.

Adlai E. Stevenson Dec. 12 dissented from the generally favorable Democratic reaction to the President's trip. "The fact that Eisenhower had to take this trip showed the desperate point to which United States leadership has failed. Certainly this trip is not to be confused with serious diplomacy," he said. On Dec. 6 he said the trip had his "approval, insofar as I am informed about the facts as to visits to some countries... I think it has political value. I hope that wasn't the reason for it." (Weekly Report p. 1539)

CANFIELD RETIREMENT

Rep. Gordon Canfield (R N.J.), 61, of New Jersey's 8th District Dec. 15 announced plans to retire at the end of the 86th Congress. Canfield, now serving his 10th term as Representative, is the dean of the New Jersey Congressional delegation. Canfield said he was retiring for reasons of health. He said he would "seek some association with private enterprise."

POLL RESULTS

The Gallup Poll Dec. 15 reported that Vice President Richard M. Nixon led New York Gov. Nelson A. Rockefeller (R) in a sampling of Republican voters on their favorites for the GOP Presidential nomination. Nixon had 66 percent of the vote, Rockefeller 19 percent. Others showing on the poll were Ambassador Henry Cabot Lodge with 4 percent and Secretary of State Christian A. Herter and Sen. Barry Goldwater (R Ariz.), each with 2 percent. Nixon's percentage point lead over Rockefeller has remained steady through August, October and Novem-

ber polls with a peak lead of 68 percent to 18 percent coming in October. (Weekly Report p. 940)

COMMUNIST PARTY ELECTION

The Communist party of the United States Dec. 14 elected Gus Hall as its general secretary and Benjamin J. Davis as its national secretary. Both Hall and Davis were convicted under the Smith Act in October 1949. Hall replaced Eugene Dennis as national leader.

DEMOCRATIC DINNER

The Democratic National Committee Dec. 16 announced plans for its \$100 a plate Jan. 23 dinner. (Weekly Report p. 1481) All the potential Presidential nominees were to speak including Sen. Lyndon B. Johnson (D Texas), with the possible exception of Adlai E. Stevenson. Stevenson and former President Harry S. Truman were to attend but their part in the program was uncertain. Rep. Chester W. Bowles (D Conn.) and former Secretary of the Interior (1949-53) Oscar L. Chapman were to be toastmasters.

Presidential '60

These additions and changes should be made in the supplement to the Oct. 30 Weekly Report, "Presidential '60":

Page 29, Column 1 -- Add run-off on Jan. 9 for the Democratic gubernatorial nomination in Louisiana. (Weekly Report, p. 1552)

Pages 28, 29 -- The final filing date for nominating petitions for the New Hampshire Presidential primary is Jan. 27, not Jan. 28. A nominee is allowed 10 days after receipt of a notice of his nomination to decline.

Page 28, Column 5 -- District of Columbia voters will be able to express direct preference for Presidential candidates in the May 3 primary. The D.C. Board of Elections Dec. 9 decided to permit the names of candidates to be placed on the ballots. Names can be placed by party groups or by petition. Delegates to the conventions will be elected separately. Voters in the primary may also get a chance to vote on whether the preferential vote will be binding on the delegates, and for how many ballots, and whether the delegations operate under a unit rule. Party leaders will determine before the primary whether these questions should be put to a vote in the primary.

Page 29, 30 -- Additional dates of state conventions to select delegates to the national conventions: Nevada Democrats, April 29-30; Nevada Republicans, May 6-7; Alaska Democrats, Jan. 16-17; Maine Republicans, April 28-29; Hawaii Democrats, May 21.

Page 30, Column 2 -- The run-off for the Alabama Congressional primary will be May 31, not May 29.

Pages 29, 30 -- Additional final filing dates for state Congressional primaries are as follows: Idaho, April 23; Montana, April 28; New Hampshire, July 28.

Page 30 and large chart -- The Democratic Congressional primary in Rhode Island will be on Sept. 28, the Republican primary Sept. 19.

Page 30 -- Add special election June 28 to fill the seat of the late Sen. William Langer (R N.D.). (Weekly Report p. 1499)

EISENHOWER TRIP

President Eisenhower, continuing his goodwill tour abroad, received a tumultuous welcome in India and visited Iran and Greece. (Weekly Report p. 1557)

Highlights of the President's trip during the past week:

Dec. 9-14 -- Arriving in New Delhi, the President said he was "completely overwhelmed" by his reception. He addressed the Indian Parliament Dec. 10 and said the U.S. was committed to a ceaseless search for ways to end the arms race, but he added that "weakness in arms often invites aggression or subversion or externally manipulated revolution." On Dec. 11 he spoke at the opening of a 14-nation World Agriculture Fair and appealed for a "worldwide war against hunger." The President Dec. 11 also received an honorary degree from the University of Delhi and in an address there he proposed a worldwide code of law to end "the suicidal strife of war," and called for a "massive interchange of mutual understanding" through student exchanges. (For texts of speeches at parliament and fair see p. 1571)

In a Dec. 14 address at a civic reception, Mr. Eisenhower gave what was regarded as his strongest statement on U.S.-Indian relations. He said India was becoming "one of the great investment opportunities of our time -- an investment in the strengthening of freedom, in the prosperity of the world. America's right, our obligation for that matter, to maintain a respectable establishment for defense -- our duty to join in company with like-thinking people for mutual self-defense -- would, I am sure, be recognized and upheld by the most saintly of men," he said.

The President and Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru Dec. 14 issued a joint communique expressing their "deep satisfaction" at relations between their countries and their "firm belief their common ideals and objectives and quest for peace will insure maintenance and development of strong ties of friendship between them."

There were conflicting reports on private talks of the two leaders. White House Press Secretary James C. Hagerty Dec. 14 told newsmen the President had expressed belief that India-Pakistan negotiations on their quarrels, including the Kashmir issue, would be healthy for Asia, and that the President also had spoken favorably of all possible U.S. economic aid to India, but said any increase was up to Congress. Mr. Nehru Dec. 14 told newsmen he had not raised either the question of Kashmir or aid in the talks.

Dec. 14 -- The President flew from India to Teheran, where he talked with Shah Mohammed Reza Pahlavi and addressed the Iranian Parliament. The Shah told Mr. Eisenhower Iran was determined to maintain "independence and integrity at all costs," and a joint communique said the President congratulated the Shah on his "vigorous effort to sustain stability and to further economic developments."

From Iran the President flew to Athens, Greece, for talks with King Paul I and government leaders. He told the Greek Parliament Dec. 15 that the free world must develop and preserve strength "militarily, economically,

but above all spiritually," to win peace. A joint communique said "careful account was taken of Greece's special position in the Balkans and the situation in this area, as well as in the Eastern Mediterranean, was examined." It added that "the prospective emergence of an independent Cyprus state was hailed with special satisfaction."

Dec. 15 -- The President boarded a U.S. cruiser for a three-day rest before visiting Tunisia.

NATO MEETING

A dispute over integration of military forces under a unified command highlighted the Dec. 15-18 meeting of the ministerial council of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization in Paris.

The dispute became public following reports that Gen. Nathan F. Twining, chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, at a secret meeting of the NATO military committee Dec. 10, had criticized lagging efforts by other NATO countries -- particularly France for its hostility toward integration of forces and its refusal to permit stockpiling of atomic weapons on French soil. Secretary of Defense Thomas S. Gates Dec. 16 said the United States Government "endorses the military substance" of Twining's speech, although it deplored publication of the story.

Earlier, Twining's position was defended by Sen. Mike Mansfield (D Mont.), a member of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee. Mansfield Dec. 13 said "it is about time for Europe to assume more of the burden and responsibility" for garrisoning the continent with ground forces. He also said some U.S. allies are "financially better off than we are" and should share "on a multilateral basis the program of aiding underdeveloped nations."

In a speech at the Paris meeting Dec. 15, Secretary of State Christian A. Herter said the U.S. intended to maintain its NATO commitments but warned that the Administration's ability to obtain money from Congress to maintain U.S. troop strength in Europe was "related to the degree of effort and determination demonstrated by our NATO partners." He said the U.S. contribution to NATO was based on the concept of integrated defense. Herter also said NATO's European members who have recovered their pre-war vitality and strength "can and should" undertake an increased share of NATO's defense burden and also assist in aiding underdeveloped nations.

DIGGS LETTER

Rep. Charles C. Diggs Jr. (D Mich.) Dec. 16 suggested in a letter to President Eisenhower that the President follow up his three-continent good-will tour with a similar mission to Little Rock, Ark. to try to improve race relations. "There is no place you have recently visited where the need is greater than here in America," Diggs said.

The Negro Representative, who personally investigated the Little Rock situation the previous week, said the eight colored students in the two integrated high schools there were subjected to daily abuse from the white students and that a campaign was under way to drive Negro leaders out of the city.

SUPREME COURT ACTIONS

The Supreme Court Dec. 14 took action on two cases involving school integration in the South. In one, the Court upheld, 8-0, the order of a special three-judge Federal court nullifying as unconstitutional two laws used by Arkansas Gov. Orval E. Faubus (D) to close Little Rock schools in September 1958. The laws, passed by the Arkansas legislature earlier in 1958, authorized the Governor to shut down a school if he determined violence was imminent and to transfer funds from closed schools to other schools where displaced students enrolled. Faubus, in appealing to the Supreme Court, contended the lower court action denied Arkansas its constitutional rights to exclusive control over its public schools.

In the other school case, the Court declined to review a 12-year plan for integrating schools in Nashville, Tenn., on a one-grade-a-year basis. Both the Federal district and appeals courts had cited violence that accompanied the start of integration in Nashville in approving the gradual integration plan.

In other actions Dec. 14, the Court:

- Ruled unconstitutional a Los Angeles ordinance providing criminal penalties for possession of an obscene book in any place of business where books are kept for sale. A majority said the ordinance was invalid because it did not require proof that the book-seller knew the book was obscene. All nine justices voted to reverse the conviction of Eleazar Smith, a Los Angeles bookseller who had in his store a book that a city court ruled obscene. However, only five justices signed the main opinion written by Justice William J. Brennan Jr., and five separate opinions were written: Justices Hugo L. Black and William O. Douglas took the position that restrictions on obscenity violated the First Amendment to the Constitution; Justices Felix Frankfurter and John Marshall Harlan said they would have reversed the conviction because the trial court had barred testimony on contemporary community standards of decency.

- Agreed to review a lower court decision concerning mineral depletion allowances -- deductions from taxable income to take into account the gradual exhaustion of mineral assets as they are extracted and sold. The case, which the Justice Department called "one of the most important" tax cases in years, involved the Cannelton Sewer Pipe Co., an Indiana firm, which mines fire clay and shale but markets the minerals only after they have been converted into finished products. The company figured its depletion allowance on the gross income from the finished products, and the lower courts upheld the company on grounds that Cannelton could not sell the raw minerals profitably and that the manufactured goods were its first commercially marketable product. The Treasury Department claimed that if this decision were upheld, the Federal Government would lose an estimated \$598 million annually in taxes.

- Agreed to review a court of claims decision that the Federal Government must pay a state for the loss of hydroelectric potential when a Federal dam is built on a non-navigable river. The dispute involved Federal construction of a dam on the Grand River, a non-navigable stream that joins the navigable Arkansas River near Muskogee, Okla. The Federal Government agreed to pay for physical property taken but refused compensation for Oklahoma's "intangible" right to develop the Grand River on its own. (Weekly Report p. 1545)

- Declined to reconsider a March 30 ruling that Fifth Amendment guarantees against double jeopardy did not protect a man from separate Federal and state criminal prosecutions. (Weekly Report p. 501, 520)

UNEMPLOYMENT REPORT

The Labor Department Dec. 11 reported that unemployment rose 398,000 in November to 3,670,000, or 5.6 percent of the labor force on a seasonally adjusted basis. Total employment declined by 1,191,000 -- slightly more than normal for the season -- to 65,640,000, the department said. The report attributed "a substantial proportion" of the 667,000 decline in non-farm employment to layoffs in auto and other metal-working industries affected by the steel strike. Strikers are not counted as unemployed. (Weekly Report p. 1489)

Sen. Eugene J. McCarthy (D Minn.) Dec. 14 said the unemployment picture was darker than the report indicated. McCarthy, chairman of the Senate Special Committee on Unemployment Problems, said the Administration had withheld information that only 44 percent of those unemployed in November had been receiving unemployment insurance.

URBAN AFFAIRS

The mayors of 11 cities Dec. 12 met in Washington with Federal Housing Administrator Norman P. Mason to discuss such metropolitan problems as slum clearance, mass transportation and housing. Los Angeles Mayor Norris Poulson (R) said the 11 mayors favored creating a new cabinet post, Secretary for Urban Affairs.

Attending the meeting, in addition to Poulson, were mayors: Walter H. Reynolds (D), Providence, R.I.; John J. Buckley (D), Lawrence, Mass.; Nolan Ziegler (R), Harrisburg, Pa.; P.K. Peterson (R), Minneapolis; Hugh S. Patterson (D), Gadsden, Ala.; Don Petrucci (R), Davenport, Iowa; Leo P. Carlin (D), Newark, N.J.; Richard J. Daley (D), Chicago; Gordon Clinton (R), Seattle; and Mayor-elect W. Ralston Westlake (R), Columbus, Ohio.

NASA CHANGES

The National Aeronautics and Space Administration Dec. 8 announced that it had created a new major division to be charged with the development of large boosters and other rocket launching vehicles. Air Force Maj. Gen. Don R. Ostrander, previously director of the Defense Department's Advanced Research Projects Agency, was named to head the new division. Succeeding Ostrander at ARPA was Army Brig. Gen. Austin W. Betts.

The first three NASA units were the space flight development group, the aeronautical and space research group and the business administration group. The new division was called the launched vehicle programs group.

The move in effect would shift some of the responsibility for developing high-powered rockets from ARPA -- the military space agency -- to the civilian-operated NASA. It was designed to bring the Nation's civilian and military space program closer together. A NASA spokesman said: "NASA and Pentagon space payload missions are divided, but in the job of developing the boosters to get them up, there is common ground. This marries the two missions by creating the division under an Air Force general."

DRUG PRICES

COMMITTEE -- Senate Judiciary, Antitrust and Monopoly Subcommittee.

RECESSED HEARINGS -- On administered prices in the drug industry. (Weekly Report p. 1553)

TESTIMONY -- Dec. 10 -- Dr. Louis Lasagna, director of Johns Hopkins University's clinical pharmacology division, said drug manufacturers had a "pharmaceutical numbers racket" of bringing out new drugs to make existing ones obsolete, that many new ones were of "miserable" equality, and that Merck & Co. had used misleading advertising to promote a new anti-arthritis drug.

Dr. Philip S. Hench, Mayo Foundation professor, challenged Lasagna's qualifications as an "expert" and said he saw nothing objectionable in Merck advertising.

John T. Connor, Merck president, said the Government was given lower prices than druggists on the new drug because it usually bought in larger quantities and had its own quality control facilities. He said Merck could not stay in business if it had to rely on the level of profits earned from Government sales.

Dec. 11 -- Seymour N. Blackman, executive secretary of Premo Pharmaceutical Laboratories, South Hackensack, N.J., said big drug firms had won control of medicine pricing by controlling patents on new wonder drugs.

Dr. Ethel Percy Andrus, president of the Retired Persons Assn. and the National Retired Teachers Assn., said three drug manufacturers, Parke, Davis & Co., Lederle Laboratories and W.H. Merrill & Co., had refused to sell medicines to the organizations' Washington pharmacy, established for non-profit, discount sales to members.

Dec. 12 -- Subcommittee Counsel Rand Dixon said the Upjohn Co. used only 14 cents worth of raw materials to make a hormone product it sold for \$15, an increase of "about 10,000 percent."

E. Gifford Upjohn, the company's president, said the comparison was unfair since raw material was "but a fraction of the cost," and administrative, selling, advertising and distribution expenses and taxes should be included as part of the "cost of doing business."

Subcommittee Chairman Estes Kefauver (D Tenn.) said hearings would resume in mid-January and that evidence showed an annual spending of \$250 million for drugs that were no good while major drug firms over the past three years had the highest profit rate of any industry.

LATIN AMERICA POLICY

COMMITTEE -- Senate Foreign Relations.

ACTION -- Dec. 12 released a study, "Commodity Problems in Latin America," prepared by International Economic Consultants, Inc. (Weekly Report p. 1500)

The study said the United States "has been generally unresponsive to pleas of commodity-producing countries for forthright international action on commodity problems." It said the Committee "might well inquire whether the Administration's plans for future action on commodity problems are adequate to deal with the seriousness of the problems."

In the commodity market, the study said, Latin America's increase in exports since 1937 has been about 18 percent, while elsewhere the average has been about 45 percent. Its share in the world market for wool, copper, tin and coffee has been reduced and traditional markets for grains have been lost to other countries, including the U.S. The study said trade with the U.S. accounts for about 45 percent of all Latin American exports.

The study recommended that the U.S.:

Reconsider quotas now in effect on lead, zinc, and petroleum, and move toward free markets for minerals, using subsidies when needed to maintain essential domestic production. The study said U.S. mineral imports accounted for from 24 to 70 percent of Latin American exports of these items, and U.S. policies "have not been calculated to win friends overseas."

Move away from agricultural price supports where they required import quotas or created surpluses which led to export subsidies for commodities important in world trade. The study said U.S. price support programs on cotton and grains and import quotas on sugar had intensified world commodity problems, and that policy revisions "might inspire similar action in Europe where price supports, some of them ridiculously high, greatly limit Latin America's traditional exports of foodstuffs."

Seek to time Government imports and sales from stockpiles contracyclically, modify present laws which hindered this and seek international coordination to same end.

Move to enlarge short-term borrowing capacity of commodity-producing countries from the International Monetary Fund and assure U.S. aid in other critical cases.

Relate technical assistance programs to commodity programs.

Assume an active role in international consideration of commodity problems and initiate studies for further action.

SMALL BUSINESS

COMMITTEE -- House Small Business, Subcommittee No. 5.

HELD HEARINGS -- On distribution practices in the petroleum industry relating to the purchase and sale of tires, batteries and accessories.

TESTIMONY -- Dec. 9 -- Subcommittee Chairman James Roosevelt (D Calif.) said complaints received since 1957 hearings indicated that "price discrimination, coercion and other unfair trade practices by major petroleum distributors are still rampant."

Victor L. Toft of Omaha, president of the Automotive Service Industry Assn., said major oil firms were crowding independent wholesalers out of business by using pressure to force filling station operators to buy their tires, batteries and accessories exclusively from them. He said the oil companies' power came from their ability to cancel operators' leases and that such pressure was exerted by Conoco, Skelly, Cities Service, Mobil, Standard (he did not specify which Standard Oil Co.) and Texaco. He said he knew of one company that in five years collected \$22 million in rebates from manufacturers of auto equipment whose products it handled.

Dec. 10 -- Harold T. Halfpenny, counsel for the Automotive Service Industries Assn., said Congress should divorce the major oil companies from the marketing of tires, batteries and accessories because neither the Federal Trade Commission nor the Justice Department prosecuted vigorously enough the companies' pressure tactics.

Dec. 11 -- The Subcommittee heard a tape recording in which Thomas K. Lampkin, a Sinclair salesman, told F.H. Thompson, Sinclair service station operator in Atlanta, Ga., that he was to sell only the company's products if he wanted to keep his lease. Thompson, who made the recording secretly in August, also showed a film he said he made of Lampkin removing competitive products from his station.

Lampskin said he had not coerced Thompson, but he agreed with Roosevelt that his recorded statements came "pretty close to being dictatorial."

PATENT POLICIES

The Senate Small Business Monopoly Subcommittee Dec. 10 concluded hearings on the effects of Federal patent policies on small business. (Weekly Report p.1555)

At the end of the hearings, Chairman Russell B. Long (D Ala.) said he would support legislation requiring that patent rights to inventions developed under Government contracts revert to the contracting agency. He criticized the policy of the Defense Department which allows the industry developing the invention to retain exclusive patent rights.

Deputy Assistant Secretary of Defense James P. Falvey Dec. 10 told the Subcommittee the Defense Department retained royalty-free rights to use inventions developed with Government funds and he saw no need to change the policy.

1960 COTTON PROGRAM

COMMITTEES -- Senate Agriculture and Forestry, Agricultural Production, Marketing and Stabilization of Prices Subcommittee, and House Agriculture, Cotton Subcommittee.

HELD JOINT HEARING -- Dec. 10 on the 1960 cotton program.

BACKGROUND -- The Agriculture Act of 1958 provided cotton growers a choice for 1959-60 crop years between (A) planting full acreage allotments and receiving relatively high price supports, or (B) taking a 15 point reduction in price supports in return for an increase in acreage of up to 40 percent. (1958 Almanac p. 269)

Since most growers elected plan A, the Government was expected to buy and sell directly over 70 percent of the cotton crop. Under past programs, the Government provided growers lower support loans; if the market price of cotton rose above the Federal loan level, the grower could redeem his crop and sell it himself on the open market. Current high supports provided under plan A preclude grower redemption.

TESTIMONY -- Dec. 10 -- Morris Wolf, president, New Orleans Cotton Exchange, said the cotton exchanges could not "survive" under present farm law since most of the cotton was "bought by the Government at a fixed price and then sold...at a single minimum price." In addition, he said "the entire U.S. carryover of surplus stocks is placed on the market, for the entire year at approximately the same basis." This fixed floor and

fixed ceiling has "crushed our function as one link in the orderly marketing chain," Wolf said.

William K. Love Jr., president, New York Cotton Exchange, proposed five remedial changes to preserve function of the futures exchanges. He said these changes could presently be "secured administratively": (1) Devise a simpler and more efficient method for handling and marketing choice cotton through normal trade channels. Love suggested giving the A producer a transferable option good for 120 days to repurchase his cotton from the Commodity Credit Corp. at 110 percent of the B support price. (Assistant Secretary of Agriculture Marvin L. McLain, in later testimony, said the proposal could not be accomplished administratively and he would oppose legislation to permit it.) (2) Set CCC carrying charges at approximate commercial costs. (McLain supported the proposal.) (3) Remove CCC carryover stocks from competition with the farmers' current crop. (McLain said that although the proposal was legal it was not the intent of Congress.) (4) Reclass all cotton purchased from the CCC at the time of purchase, subject to later review. (McLain favored no changes in the program.) (5) Stabilize the price of payment-in-kind certificates to facilitate the export of American cotton. (McLain said the Department would consider the proposal.)

B.F. Smith, executive vice president of Delta Council, representing the Yazoo-Mississippi Delta region, said the transitional phase of the cotton program "has required some change in traditional methods of doing business." He added that "the big adjustments in trying to balance cotton supply with demand and in meeting price competition have all been at the farm level. In other words," he said, "farmers are the ones who have had to absorb drastic acreage cuts and...rice reductions. Shouldn't some of these adjustments be shared by other segments of the industry?" Smith supported generally McLain's position on Love's proposals. He also opposed any legislative changes in the current program but favored administrative changes "to simplify the program and make it more effective."

Robert C. Jackson, executive vice president of the American Cotton Manufacturers Institute, urged "most careful consideration by all interested groups" before changes were made in the current law which was "generally recognized as a long step in the right direction."

GOLDFINE INQUIRY

COMMITTEE -- House Interstate and Foreign Commerce, Legislative Oversight Subcommittee.

ACTION -- Dec. 11 released and turned over to the Federal District Court a transcript of the Dec. 9 closed hearing of Bernard Goldfine. (Weekly Report p. 1555)

The transcript, released to the press in edited form, showed Goldfine was asked about \$104,973 in withdrawals from 1945-54 from the Boston Port Development Co., of which he was majority stockholder. Goldfine said the firm's president, the late W.J. McDonald, "needed money and he told me...that he would like to draw some money from the company...I said, 'Look, McDonald, if you draw, then I will draw the same'...that is how it started." He said they usually withdrew identical sums of several thousand dollars and gave the company notes, that McDonald's son-in-law took over the presidency after his death and continued the withdrawals instead of salary. Goldfine said he now is paying off both his and McDonald's debts as part of a \$600,000 settlement obtained by minority stockholders through a lawsuit.



Pressures On Congress

SEN. YOUNG SPEECH

Sen. Stephen M. Young (D Ohio) Dec. 10 hit back at a group of Ohio American Legion members for criticizing his decision to address the Emergency Civil Liberties Committee in New York Dec. 15. He called the Hamilton County (Cincinnati) American Legion Council "self-appointed vigilantes" and "loud-mouthed publicity seekers." The council approved a resolution censuring the Senator for appearing before what it described as a "Communist front" organization.

In a letter to Neil E. Wettermann, Americanism chairman for the council, Young wrote:

"If, in your press release, you asserted or implied that I am likely to become a tool of the Communist apparatus, you are a liar.

"Another thing -- why don't you puffed-up patriots write my American Legion post demanding my expulsion? Or, do you self-appointed vigilantes demand that I submit a list of speaking engagements for clearance by your outfit before I, as a Senator of the United States, open my mouth in public?

"My observation as a member of the American Legion is that many of you loud-mouthed, publicity-seeking professional veterans were chairborne in the Pentagon, or elsewhere, while millions of us were overseas in combat....

Young's office Dec. 10 said that the ECLC had been called a Communist-front organization by the House Un-American Activities Committee, but had not been included in the Attorney General's list of subversive organizations.

In reply to Young's letter, Wettermann said Dec. 11: "Every responsible Member of Congress knows the full background and purpose of this organization (ECLC) and we cannot understand why the Senator is so ill-informed."

The legion's national commander, Martin B. McKneally, supported the Hamilton County Council and said Young was guilty of using "offensively intemperate" language in calling the legionnaires "puffed-up patriots."

In New York the director of the Emergency Civil Liberties Committee, Clark Foreman, said to the best of his knowledge that none of the committee's 90 members was a Communist.

In his widely discussed speech Dec. 15, Young called Rep. Gordon H. Scherer (R Ohio) a "self-proclaimed superduper America-firster" who should be defeated in 1960. Scherer, a member of the Un-American Activities Committee, had criticized Young for agreeing to speak to the ECLC. Young also said that many directors of the National Assn. of Manufacturers and the Chamber of Commerce of the U.S. were "fascist-minded" and wanted to crush labor unions. Scherer replied Dec. 17 that the Communists often "select other people to do their dirty work." He did not specify who "other people" were. He said, "many times these individuals do not know that they are serving the Communist cause."

Immediately following Young's speech, the Hamilton County American Legion Council said it would call a special meeting to consider the possibility of asking state legion officials for Sen. Young's expulsion.

CIVIL LIBERTIES REPORT

The American Civil Liberties Union Dec. 14 released its 39th annual report, which said the elimination of racial bias in the North and in the South remained the country's "most pressing unfinished business."

It expressed disappointment that the Senate in 1959 did not change its rules to bar filibusters and that the Congress enacted no civil rights legislation other than an extension of the life of the Federal Civil Rights Commission. (Weekly Report p. 69, 1282)

It added that the "admirable" report of the commission "was chiefly remarkable for showing how little had been accomplished by the Civil Rights Division of the Department of Justice." (Weekly Report p. 1258)

The report held out little hope for stronger civil rights legislation in the 1960 session. Because of the "exigencies of Presidential politics," it said, the 1960 Congressional session probably would produce no more than "a lot of grandiloquence."

Federal action on civil rights, the report concluded, probably would be confined to "a continuation of admirable court decisions...and gradually intensified executive action."

LEWIS RETIREMENT

John L. Lewis Dec. 15 announced that he would retire as president of the United Mine Workers "shortly after the new year." He named as his successor Thomas Kennedy, UMW vice president and former lieutenant governor (1935-39) of Pennsylvania (D).

In an open letter to the union's 220,000 members, Lewis wrote in the UMW Journal: "The years have been long and individual burdens oppressive, yet progress has been great.... Today...your wages are the highest in the land, your working hours the lowest, your safety more assured, your health more guarded, your old age protected, your children equal in opportunity with their generation and your union strong with material resources."

Lewis, who will be 80 Feb. 12, has been president of the UMW since 1919. In 1935, he led his coal workers out of the American Federation of Labor and helped to establish the Congress of Industrial Organizations, of which he became president. He resigned as CIO president in 1940 shortly after the CIO refused to support Lewis' choice for President -- Wendell L. Willkie -- against Franklin D. Roosevelt. Two years later, he led the mine workers out of the CIO.

The union then became affiliated briefly with the AFL, but in 1947 dropped out of the AFL in a dispute that grew out of Lewis' refusal to comply, along with federation officials, to the Taft-Hartley law's requirement of non-Communist affidavits. The UMW remained independent when the AFL-CIO merged.

Kennedy, 72, will take office as soon as Lewis hands in his resignation. The appointment will run until Dec. 13, 1960 at which time general elections will be held to determine union officers for the following four years.

Lobbyist Registrations

Nine new registrations filed under the Federal Regulation of Lobbying Act were made public Nov. 6-Dec. 16, 1959.

Registrations are listed by category (with employers listed alphabetically): Business, Citizens, Farm, Foreign, Individuals, Labor, Military and Veterans and Professional. Where certain information is not listed (such as legislative interest or compensation), the information was not filed by the registrant.

Business Groups

● **EMPLOYER** -- Bendix Aviation Corp., Feeber Bldg., Detroit, Mich.

Registrant -- HUGHES, HUBBARD, BLAIR AND REED, law firm, 1 Wall St., New York, N.Y. Filed 12/3/59.

Legislative Interest -- Legislation for the relief of the Bendix Aviation Corp. for patent fees required by a court order.

● **EMPLOYER** -- Clear Channel Broadcasting Service, 532 Shoreham Bldg., Washington, D.C.

Registrant -- GAYLE GUPTON, director, Clear Channel Broadcasting Service, 532 Shoreham Bldg., Washington, D.C. Filed 11/4/59.

Legislative Interest -- Legislation regarding clear channel frequencies.

● **EMPLOYER** -- Fairchild Engine and Airplane Corp., Hagerstown, Md.

Registrant -- STEADMAN, COLLIER AND SHANNON, law firm, 1700 K St., N.W., Washington, D.C. Filed 11/2/59.

Legislative Interest -- "General legislation affecting the aircraft industry."

Previous Registrations -- United States Life Insurance Co. of the City of New York (Weekly Report p. 551).

● **EMPLOYER** -- Gulf Oil Corp., Gulf Bldg., Pittsburgh, Pa.

Registrant -- CLAUDE C. WILD JR., 1001 Connecticut Ave., Washington, D.C. Filed 11/3/59.

Legislative Interest -- "Legislation affecting the oil and gas industry."

Previous Registrations -- Mid-Continent Oil and Gas Assn. (1950 Almanac p. 776; 1954 Almanac p. 686; 1957 Almanac p. 749).

Citizens Groups

● **EMPLOYER AND REGISTRANT** -- COMMITTEE TO OPPOSE THE CROSS PARK FREEWAY FROM TENLEY CIRCLE ACROSS ROCK CREEK PARK TO THE INNER LOOP, Washington, D.C. Filed 11/5/59.

Legislative Interest -- Opposition to the cross park freeway.

2. Registrant -- SAMUEL SPENCER AND FRANK J. WHALEN JR., lawyers, 2000 Massachusetts Ave., N.W., Washington, D.C. Filed 10/30/59.

Legislative Interest -- Same as above.

Previous Registration -- W.F. Beunderman Jr. (1955 Almanac p. 701).

● **EMPLOYER** -- Conference on State Defense, 111 8th Ave., New York, N.Y.

Registrant -- JOHN S. LINEN, Conference on State Defense, 111 8th Ave., New York, N.Y. Filed 9/28/59.

Legislative Interest -- "Opposition to Federal taxation of state and local bond interests."

Foreign Group

● **EMPLOYER** -- Government of the Dominican Republic, National Palace, Ciudad Trujillo, Dominican Republic.

Registrant -- ROBERT R. RADENBERG, 2356 Massachusetts Ave., N.W., Washington, D.C. Filed 11/18/59.

Legislative Interest -- Legislation affecting sugar quotas to foreign governments.

Labor Group

● **EMPLOYER** -- Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers Bldg., Cleveland, Ohio.

Registrant -- JOHN W. TURNER, 400 1st St. N.W., Washington, D.C. Filed 12/3/59.

Legislative Interest -- "Legislation affecting labor and transportation."

Pressure Points

● **AVIATION "DICTATORSHIP"** -- The December issue of the "Pilot," the monthly magazine of the Aircraft Owners and Pilots Assn., charged editorially that Congress, through its enactment of the Federal Aviation Act of 1958, had created a "dictatorship," granting to Federal Aviation Agency officials "almost unlimited authority (over civil aviation) to do what they please, virtually without question." (1958 Almanac p. 233)

● **FARM TROUBLE** -- The National Farmers Union "Washington Newsletter" of Dec. 4 said Secretary of Agriculture Ezra Taft Benson was using his high office "to brush aside farm trouble." In spite of "sharply falling farm prices and income, plus even gloomier prospects for next year," the letter said, Benson was trying to make the over-all farm picture appear "solid and good." It added that Benson's aides had begun to boom him as a "compromise choice" for the GOP Presidential nomination in 1960. (See p. 1562)

● **HOUSE VACANCIES** -- Winding up a two-day session in Washington Dec. 13, the executive committee of the American Veterans of World War II and Korea (AMVETS) proposed a constitutional amendment to keep the House of Representatives at full strength at all times, even in the event of an enemy attack on the U.S. While Senators can be appointed to office by state governors, AMVETS commander Harold T. Berc said, a House seat could be filled only by general election, which, he said, "could not, in all probability, be held immediately." The proposed amendment would authorize state governors to appoint House Members for a 90-day period, or until an election could be held. The Senate Judiciary Committee July 22 reported a similar resolution (S J Res 39 -- S Rept 561). (Weekly Report p. 1024)

PRESIDENT EISENHOWER'S ADDRESS TO INDIAN PARLIAMENT

Following is a partial text of President Eisenhower's Dec. 10 address to the Indian Parliament:

...I bring to this nation of 400,000,000 assurance from my own people that they feel the welfare of America is bound up with the welfare of India. America shares with India a deep desire to live in freedom, human dignity and peace with justice. A new and great opportunity for that sort of life has been opened up to all men by the startling achievements of men of science during recent decades.

The issue placed squarely before us today is the purpose for which we use the science before us.

We see long years of what can be a new era for mankind -- in each year reaping a richer harvest from the fields of the earth, gaining more surely the mastery of elemental power for human benefit, sharing an expanding commerce in goods, and in knowledge and wisdom dwelling together in peace. But history portrays the world too often tragically divided by misgivings and mistrust. Time and again governments have abused the fields of the earth by staining them with blood and scarring them with weapons of war. They have used scientific mastery over nature to win dominance over others and even made commerce an instrument of exploitation.

The most heartening and hopeful phenomenon in the world today is that the people have experienced a great awakening. They see the evils of the past crimes against moral law, injuring the offender as well as the victim. They recognize that only under a rule of moral law can all of us realize our deepest and noblest aspirations.

One blunt question I put to you and to all everywhere who, like myself, share responsibility assigned by our people. Must we continue to live with prejudices, practices and policies that will condemn our children and our children's children to live helplessly in the pattern of the past, awaiting possibly a time of war-borne obliteration?

We all fervently pray not. Indeed there can be no statesmanship in any person of responsibility who does not concur in this world-wide prayer. Over most of the earth, men and women are determined that the conference table shall replace the propaganda mill, international exchange of knowledge shall succeed international trade in threats and accusations, and fertile works of peace shall supplant the frenzied race in armaments of war.

"A FRIEND OF INDIA"

Our hope is that we are moving in a better era. For my part, I shall do all I can as one human working with other humans, to push toward peace, toward freedom, toward dignity and a worthy future for every man and woman and child in the world. If we give all that is within us to this cause, the generations that follow us will call us blessed. Should we shirk the task or pursue ways of war which now become ways to annihilation and race suicide, there may be no generations to follow us.

I come here representing a nation that wants not an acre of another people's land, that seeks no control of another people's government, that pursues no program of expansion in commerce or politics or power of any sort at another people's expense. It is a nation ready to cooperate toward achievement of mankind's deep, eternal aspirations for peace and freedom.

I come here as a friend of India, speaking for 180,000,000 friends of India, in fulfilling a desire of many years. I pay in person America's tribute to the Indian people, to their culture, to their progress, to their strength among the independent nations.

All humanity is in debt to this land, but we Americans have with you a special community of interest. You and we from our first days have sought by a national policy the expansion of democracy. You and we, peopled by many strains and races, speaking many tongues, worshipping in many ways, have each achieved national strength out of diversity. You and we never boast that ours is the only way. We both are conscious of our

weaknesses and failings. We both seek the improvement and betterment of all our citizens by assuring that the state will serve, not master, its own people or any other people. Above all our basic goals are the same.

Ten years ago your distinguished Prime Minister, when I was his host at Columbia University in New York, said that political subjection, racial inequality, economic misery -- these are evils we have to remove if we would assure peace. Our republic, since its founding, has been committed to a relentless, ceaseless fight against those same three evils -- political subjection, racial inequality and economic misery.

RESISTING AGGRESSION

Not always has America enjoyed instant success in a particular attack on them. By no means has victory been won over them and, indeed, complete victory can never be won so long as human nature is not transformed. But in my country, through almost 200 years, our most revered leaders have exhorted us to give our lives and our fortunes to the vanquishment of these evils; and in this effort, for the good of all our people, we shall not retire or desist.

Ten years have passed since Mr. Nehru spoke his words. The pessimist might say that not only do the three evils still infest the world, entrenched and manifold, but that they will never lose their virulence. And the future, he might conclude, will be a repetition of the past: the world stumbling from crisis in one place to crisis in another, given no respite from anxiety and tension, forever fearful that inevitably some aggression will blaze into global war. Thus might the pessimist speak, and were we to examine only the record of failure and frustration, we all would be compelled to agree with him.

We Americans have known anxiety and suffering and tragedy. Even in the decade just past, tens of thousands of our families paid a heavy price that the United Nations and the rule of law might be sustained in the Republic of Korea. In millions of our homes there has been the vacant chair of an absent son who gave some of the years of his youth that successful aggression might not come to pass.

The news that through these 10 years has reached us in America from near and distant places has been marked by a long series of harsh alarms. These alarms invariably had their source in the aggressive intentions of an alien philosophy backed by great military might.

Faced with this fact, we in America have felt it necessary to make clear our own determination to resist aggression through the provision of adequate armed forces. These serve us and our friends and allies who, like us, have perceived this danger. But they also serve for defensive purposes only.

In producing this strength, we believe we have made a necessary contribution to a stable peace for the present and for the future as well. Historically and by instinct, the United States has always repudiated and still repudiates the settlement by force of international issues and quarrels. Though we will do our best to provide for free world security, we have continued to urge the reduction of armaments on the basis of effective and reciprocal verification.

Contrasting with some of our disappointments of the past decade and the negative purposes of security establishments, Americans have participated also in the triumphant works of world progress, political, technical and material. We believe these works support the concept of the dignity and freedom of man. These hearten America that the years ahead will be marked by like and great works. And America watches with friendly concern the valiant efforts of other nations for a better life, particularly those who have newly achieved their independence. Wealthy in courage and determination, but beset with problems of a scale and depth and number scarcely paralleled in modern history, not even the most optimistic of onlookers would then have predicted the success you have enjoyed.

Today India speaks to the other nations of the world with greatness of conviction and is heard with greatness of respect. The near conclusion of her second five-year program is proof that the difficulty of a problem is only the measure of its challenge to men and women of determined will. India is a triumph that offsets any world failure of the past decade; a triumph, that as men read our history a century from now, may offset them all.

India has paced and spurred men on other continents. Let anyone take a map of the earth and place on it a flag wherever political subjection has ended, racial prejudice been reduced, economic misery at least partially relieved in the past 10 years. He will find evidence in the cluster of these flags that the 10 years past may well have been the 10 most fruitful in the age-old fight against the three evils. Because of these 10 years, today our feet are set on the road leading to a better life for all men.

What blocks us, that we do not move forward instantly into an era of plenty and peace? The answer is obvious. We have not yet solved the problem of fear among nations. The consequence is that not one government can exploit the resources of its own territory solely for the good of its people. Governments are burdened with sterile expenditures, preoccupied with attainment of a defensive military posture that grows less meaningful against today's weapon carriers.

Much of the world is trapped in the same vicious circle. Weakness in arms often invites aggression or subversion or externally manipulated revolution. Fear inspired in others by the increasing military strength of one nation spurs them to concentrate still more of their resources on weapons and warlike measures. The arms race becomes more universal.

Doubt as to the true purpose of these weapons intensifies tension. Peoples are robbed of opportunity for their own peaceful development. The hunger for a peace of justice and goodwill inevitably become more intense. Controlled universal disarmament is the imperative of our time. The demand for it by the hundreds of millions whose chief concern is the long future of themselves and their children will, I hope, become so universal and insistent that no man, no government can withstand it.

GENUINE DISARMAMENT

My Nation is committed to a ceaseless search for ways through which genuine disarmament can be reached and my Government, even as I said more than six years ago in April of 1953, still is ready to ask its people to join with all nations in devoting a substantial percentage of the savings achieved by disarmament to a fund for world aid and reconstruction. But armaments of themselves do not cause wars. Wars are caused by men and men are influenced by a fixation on the past -- the dead past with all its abuses of power and its misuses of responsibility, all its futile convictions that force can solve any problem.

In the name of humanity, can we not join in a five-year or a 50-year plan against mistrust and misgiving and fixation on the wrongs of the past? Can we not apply ourselves to the removal or reduction of the causes of tension that exist in the world? All these are creations of governments, cherished and nourished by governments. Nations would never feel them if they were given freedom from propaganda and pressure...

Not one wrong of years ago that still rankles, not one problem that confronts us today, not one transitory profit that might be taken from another's weakness should distract us from the pursuit of a goal that dwarfs every problem and wrong. We have the strength and the means and the knowledge. May God inspire us to strive for the world-wide will and wisdom that are now our first needs in this great crusade. From the history of your own nation I know India will ever be a leader.

AGRICULTURE FAIR SPEECH

Following is a partial text of President Eisenhower's Dec. 11 speech at the opening of the World Agriculture Fair at New Delhi, India:

I am signally honored by the invitation to join President Prasad at the opening of the World Agriculture Fair -- the first such fair ever held. And it is entirely right that it is held here in India. For this nation recognizes in agriculture the fundamental occupation of man and the chief assurance of better living for its citizens...

At this moment, I hope you will indulge me as I suggest some thoughts of how food can help all of us achieve better lives in a world of justice and peace.

Today, we have the scientific capacity to abolish from the world scene at least one evil, both tragic and inhuman -- hunger that emaciates the bodies of children; that scars the souls of their parents; that stirs the passions of those who toil endlessly and earn only scraps. Men, right now, possess the knowledge and the resources for a successful world-wide war against hunger -- the sort of war that dignifies and exalts human beings. The exhibits here prove that.

The call to that genuinely noble war is enunciated in the theme of the American exhibit: "Food -- Family -- Friendship -- Freedom." Into these four words are compressed the daily needs, the high purposes, the feelings, the ageless aspirations that unite Indians and Americans under one banner -- the banner of human dignity. Here are four words that are mightier than arms and bombs; mightier than machines and money; mightier than any empire that ruled the past or threatens the future. Here are four words that can lift the souls of men to a high plane of mutual effort, sustained effort, the most rewarding effort that can be proposed to mankind.

Food -- That our bodies may be fit for every task and duty and service; our minds free from the fear of hunger; our eyes, undimmed by the tragedies of famine, searching out new horizons; our aspirations and our plans for their achievement not frustrated by failure of crop or catastrophe of weather.

Family -- That in our homes there may be decent living and bright hope; children, no longer doomed to misery in peace and sudden death in war; their elders, no longer broken by want and sorrow beyond their control to mend or cure.

Friendship -- That among all the peoples of earth the darkness of ignorance and fear and distrust will dissolve in the light of knowledge and understanding. The time has come when we must all live together for our mutual betterment or we shall all suffer harsh, possibly the final, penalty.

Freedom -- That on all contents and islands of the earth every man and woman of good will and good life may make the proudest of human boasts: "I am free: Slave to no tyranny imposed by other men, by the accident of birth, by the whims of circumstance."

AMERICAN EXHIBIT

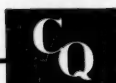
The American exhibit at this fair presents the role we feel agriculture can play in furtherance of a healthy, fruitful, peaceful world where the families of all nations can live in freedom from fear of famine and war. In no wise whatsoever is this exhibit an attempt to portray American agriculture as necessarily superior to any other. Through centuries of living with the soil and streams, the environment and climate of their own lands, people have learned adjustments and adaptations peculiarly suited to their own circumstances.

What we do present here are ways in which American farmers multiplied their productivity, the fertility of their fields; the vigor and the value of their livestock. In this exhibit visitors will see the techniques, the changes in old methods, the applications of new discoveries that have best served America's particular requirements. Modified to fit your needs and your circumstances, it is our hope they might be of value to you. Of course, they cannot work miracles overnight, in any land. But with each harvest, they may help to bring every people using them closer to a dependable self-sufficiency.

Early this year, I set in motion a program to explore anew with other surplus-producing nations all practical means of utilizing the various agricultural surpluses of each in the interest of reinforcing peace and the well-being of free peoples throughout the world -- in short, using food for peace.

In keeping with this program my Government and the government of India have been working together. Whatever strengthens India, my people are convinced, strengthens us; a sister republic dedicated to peace. This great nation of 400 million people, rich in culture and history, courageous in the resolve to be free and strong is a mighty influence for an enduring and just peace in the world. And this is true of every nation so courageous, so determined, so inspired as is India.

With them we shall continue to cooperate to achieve a world free from the pangs of hunger, in which families live full and prosperous lives, friendship among nations replaces fear and suspicion, and men are free in the pursuit of happiness.



Congressional Quiz

PRESIDENTIAL COMMISSIONS

President Eisenhower has established a number of advisory commissions during his two terms in the White House, some by executive order and some pursuant to legislative acts. This quiz tests your knowledge of a few of these commissions. Try for four correct answers.

1. Q--In January of this year, the President established the Cabinet Committee on Price Stability for Economic Growth. In charge of this committee he put (a) J. Kenneth Galbraith; (b) James R. Killian; (c) Richard M. Nixon?

A--(c). The committee was set up to study the problem of maintaining price stability as an essential basis for economic growth.

2. Q--The Hoover Commissions were concerned with (a) civil defense; (b) Government reorganization; (c) immigration practices?

A--(b). The first Hoover Commission (1949-50) on Organization of the Executive Branch of the Government was established by President Truman, the second (1953-55) by President Eisenhower.

3. Q--The President's Science Advisory Committee was established soon after the launching of (a) the first Russian atomic submarine; (b) Sputnik I; (c) the Russian moon rocket?

A--(b). Established as part of the White House staff on Nov. 22, 1957, it was charged with

advising the President in matters relating to science and technology.

4. Q--True or false: The majority of commissions established by executive order are designed to study a problem and issue a report with recommendations rather than to perform administrative or judicial duties?

A--True. Presidential advisory commissions are most frequently ad hoc and disband once the study has been completed.

5. Q--The Commission on Civil Rights was established pursuant to (a) public law; (c) executive order; (c) referendum?

A--(a). The commission was established in 1957. In 1959 it was extended for two years. Its job is to investigate areas in which citizens are deprived of their legal rights because of race, creed or color and recommend legislation which would better guarantee these rights.

6. Q--Would you estimate the number of advisory commissions established by executive order of President Eisenhower in his seven years in office at (a) 15; (b) 65; (c) 250?

A--(b). The number has not been determined exactly, but there are at least 65 Presidential advisory commissions ranging in duty from the establishment of memorials to the investigation of foreign intelligence.

Check your Congressional Quarterly Almanacs for additional details and background information on the news of Congress appearing in the Weekly Reports. Published since 1945, the CQ Almanac is fully indexed and cross referenced.



President Abroad President Eisenhower, continuing his 11-nation goodwill tour, visited India, Iran and Greece, then boarded a U.S. cruiser for a brief rest before heading for Tunisia and a Western summit meeting in Paris. In all three countries he received a hero's welcome and continued his pleas for peace. In India he proposed a worldwide code of law to end "the suicidal strife of war," but warned that weakness in arms could invite aggression or subversion. He pledged U.S. support "for mutual self-defense" and reportedly discussed with Prime Minister Nehru the Kashmir dispute and economic aid. (Page 1565)

South America Policy

The United States was criticized for an approach that was "negative and lacking in initiative" in a study prepared for the Senate Foreign Relations Committee on commodity problems in U.S.-Latin American relations. The study reported a serious lag in Latin American exports and recommended U.S. reconsideration of its minerals quotas "with movement toward free markets," and a move "as far as possible" away from agricultural price supports when they required import quotas or led to export subsidies. The study urged the U.S. to elevate commodity problems to the first rank. (Page 1567)

GOP Politics

These Republicans made news last week: Vice President Nixon picked up the important support of New Hampshire Gov. Powell, who will run Nixon's Presidential campaign in the Nation's first primary if the Vice President decides to enter; Nixon's chief rival, New York Gov. Rockefeller, outlined a farm program similar to the Administration's; National Chairman Morton, back from a two-month organization-sounding tour, spoke of a resurgence in the party; the National Committee branded last week's Democratic Advisory Council manifesto "preposterous." (Page 1562-64)

Supreme Court

The Supreme Court Dec. 14 upheld a lower court order nullifying Arkansas' school-closing law and declined to review a 12-year plan for integrating schools in Nashville. The Court also ruled unconstitutional a Los Angeles ordinance that provided criminal penalties for possession of an obscene book in any place of business where books were kept for sale. The Court also agreed to settle a depletion allowance case which the Government called "one of the most important" in years and to decide whether the Government must pay a state for the right to build a dam on a non-navigable tributary of a major river. (Page 1566)

Iowa Election

In a special election in the "corn-hog" section of the farm belt, the Republican candidate, John H. Kyl, won a victory over Democrat C. Edwin Gilmour which will be examined by many for indications of farmer reaction to the Benson program. Kyl replaces the late Rep. Stephen V. Carter (D), who beat Kyl in 1958 to become the first Democrat elected from Iowa's 4th District in half a century. (Page 1562)

Sen. Young's Speech

The State of Ohio was the scene last week of a running battle between Sen. Stephen M. Young (D) and the Hamilton County (Cincinnati) American Legion Council. The dispute started when Young accepted an invitation to address the Emergency Civil Liberties Committee in New York Dec. 15. The legionnaires promptly passed a resolution censuring Young. They said the ECLC was a "Communist front" organization. Young replied that he would speak anywhere he pleased. And he did. The Hamilton County legionnaires, at last reports, were trying to decide whether or not they would ask for Young's expulsion from the legion. (Page 1569)

Fair Trade Laws

Supporters of a Federal fair trade law would like to see action in 1960 on fair trade proposals. Bills were introduced last session by Rep. Oren Harris (D Ark.) and Sens. Humphrey (D Minn.) and Proxmire (D Wis.). When Congress went home in September, a Senate bill (S 1083) was still under consideration by the Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee and the House Rules Committee was holding a House bill (HR 1253). Many lobby groups will have something to say if and when a bill reaches the floor of either chamber. (Page 1561)